# abcam

### Product datasheet

## Anti-KPNA4 antibody ab6039

### Overview

Positive control

Product name Anti-KPNA4 antibody

**Description** Goat polyclonal to KPNA4

Host species Goat

Tested applications Suitable for: WB

Species reactivity Reacts with: Mouse, Rat, Human

Predicted to work with: Cow, Dog

Immunogen Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human KPNA4 aa 500-600 (C terminal).

Database link: NP 002259

WB: Human ovary lysate. Mouse ovary and testis lysate. Rat testis lysate.

**General notes** GenBank Accession Number – NP\_002259.

The nuclear import of karyophilic proteins is directed by short amino acid sequences termed nuclear localization signals (NLSs). Karyopherins, or importins, are cytoplasmic proteins that recognize NLSs and dock NLS-containing proteins to the nuclear pore complex. The protein encoded by this gene shares the sequence similarity with Xenopus importin-alpha and Saccharomyces cerevisiae Srp1. This protein is found to interact with the NLSs of DNA helicase Q1 and SV40 T antigen.

Run BLAST with

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The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

### **Properties**

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw

cycles.

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Storage buffer pH: 7.30

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: 99% Tris buffered saline, 0.5% BSA

**Purity** Immunogen affinity purified

Purification notes Purified from goat serum by ammonium sulphate precipitation followed by antigen affinity

chromatography using the immunizing peptide.

Primary antibody notes The nuclear import of karyophilic proteins is directed by short amino acid sequences termed

nuclear localization signals (NLSs). Karyopherins, or importins, are cytoplasmic proteins that recognize NLSs and dock NLS-containing proteins to the nuclear pore complex. The protein encoded by this gene shares the sequence similarity with Xenopus importin-alpha and

Saccharomyces cerevisiae Srp1. This protein is found to interact with the NLSs of DNA helicase

Q1 and SV40 T antigen.

**Clonality** Polyclonal

**Isotype** IgG

### **Applications**

The Abpromise guarantee Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab6039 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB	* * * * * * * (1)	Use a concentration of 0.5 - 1 µg/ml. Detects a band of approximately 55-60 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 58 kDa). A 1 hour primary incubation is recommended for this product. A customer reported that milk can significantly suppress antigenantibody interaction on nitrocellulose membrane in WB.

### Target

Function

Functions in nuclear protein import as an adapter protein for nuclear receptor KPNB1. Binds specifically and directly to substrates containing either a simple or bipartite NLS motif. Docking of the importin/substrate complex to the nuclear pore complex (NPC) is mediated by KPNB1 through binding to nucleoporin FxFG repeats and the complex is subsequently translocated through the pore by an energy requiring, Ran-dependent mechanism. At the nucleoplasmic side of the NPC, Ran binds to importin-beta and the three components separate and importin-alpha and -beta are re-exported from the nucleus to the cytoplasm where GTP hydrolysis releases Ran from importin. The directionality of nuclear import is thought to be conferred by an asymmetric distribution of the GTP- and GDP-bound forms of Ran between the cytoplasm and nucleus. In vitro, mediates the nuclear import of human cytomegalovirus UL84 by recognizing a non-classical NLS. In vitro, mediates the nuclear import of human cytomegalovirus UL84 by recognizing a non-classical NLS.

**Tissue specificity** Highly expressed in testis, ovary, small intestine, heart, skeletal muscle, lung and pancreas, but

barely detectable in kidney, thymus, colon and peripheral blood leukocytes.

**Sequence similarities** Belongs to the importin alpha family.

Contains 10 ARM repeats. Contains 1 IBB domain.

**Domain**Consists of an N-terminal hydrophilic region, a hydrophobic central region composed of 10

repeats, and a short hydrophilic C-terminus. The N-terminal hydrophilic region contains the importin beta binding domain (IBB domain), which is sufficient for binding importin beta and essential for nuclear protein import.

The IBB domain is thought to act as an intrasteric autoregulatory sequence by interacting with the internal autoinhibitory NLS. Binding of KPNB1 probably overlaps the internal NLS and contributes to a high affinity for cytoplasmic NLS-containing cargo substrates. After dissociation of the importin/substrate complex in the nucleus the internal autohibitory NLS contributes to a low affinity for nuclear NLS-containing proteins.

The major and minor NLS binding sites are mainly involved in recognition of simple or bipartite NLS motifs. Structurally located within in a helical surface groove they contain several conserved Trp and Asn residues of the corresponding third helices (H3) of ARM repeats which mainly contribute to binding.

### **Cellular localization**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

### **Images**



**Lanes 1-2 :** Anti-KPNA4 antibody (ab6039) at 0.1  $\mu$ g/ml

Lane 3: Anti-KPNA4 antibody (ab6039) at 0.3 µg/ml

Lane 4: Anti-KPNA4 antibody (ab6039) at 0.03 µg/ml

Lane 1: Human ovary lysate

Lane 2: Mouse testis lysate

Lane 3: Mouse ovary lysate

Lane 4: Rat testis lysate

Lysates/proteins at 35 µg per lane.

Predicted band size: 58 kDa

Lysates in RIPA buffer.

Detected by chemiluminescence.

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